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TWENTIETH YEAR.

20 PAGES.

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20 PAGES.

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A DISORDERLY OPENING OF PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Clashes Between Sympathizers and Police In The Heart of the City

THE DEMONSTRATION AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

It is Still Too Early to Measure Accurately the Extent of the Movement Since the First Day Was a Holiday. The Larger Industries So Far Not Seriously Affected. Rumor That the Labor Leaders Are Going to Call Upon President Taft to Intervene.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of the great sympathetic strike of organized labor to back up the fight of the trolley men against the Rapid Transit company. Nearly every section of the city had a tale to tell of cars attacked, men assaulted by strikers and sympathizers or clashing with the police.

The scene of the most general disturbance was shifted from the heart of the city to the heart of the city. The greatest trouble was experienced by the police at Independence Square, where, despite the announcement of Mayor Reburn that no demonstration would be held on that historic ground, a crowd of 25,000 gathered to participate and watch the demonstration of organized labor.

Policemen, mounted and on foot, were there by the score with strict orders to keep the crowds moving. On account of the patience, carefulness and steadiness of the police there was no serious outbreak. A great crowd of strikers paraded the square unmolested.

There was a wide difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike. Saturday being a holiday it was impossible to get more than a rough estimate of the number out. The committee of ten which is conducting the strike, in a statement tonight said that 70,000 men are out and that the walk-out had effected 30,000 others.

Secretary Hope declared that the bakers, milk, wagon drivers and grocery clerks had not been called out, and would not. It was not the desire of organized labor, he said, to inconvenience the public to the extent of handicapping the delivery of the necessities of life. Other labor leaders said that 55,000 men had struck and that the number would be greatly increased on Monday.

While the citizens generally regard the strike as most serious, the city officials from the mayor down, claim that the strike is not as widespread as is claimed by the labor leaders. Director of Safety Clay said the police reports showed that no more than 20,000 are out. However, with all the conflicting reports it is evident that all the industries are not prostrated. The great industrial establishments, the locomotive and car shops, ship yards, steel works, all of which are "open shop" concerns, were operating today.

The greatest number of sympathetic strikers were found in the textile workers in the Kensington district. The strikers claimed that 50,000 were out in these industries alone and that scattering unions and other trades were well represented. The master builders admitted that their industry was seriously crippled. There is a rumor tonight that the labor leaders might request President Taft to use his influence to bring an end to the trouble or to take some step along the lines adopted by Mr. Roosevelt in the coal strike. There is no talk of arbitration for peace and it is evident that the large employers are awaiting the events of the next few days before attempting a settlement.

In Walnut street the first trouble occurred. The slight of trolley cars in the thoroughfare angered the guard of the labor parade near Independence hall and a stone through the window of one of the cars. Every car that came along ran the gauntlet. There was a running fire of stones, pieces of wood and other missiles which terrified the passengers and crews. To escape the missiles the motormen threw on full power and sent the cars flying out of the way, the occupants lying on the floors.

The worst outbreak was in the heart of the city, where the police were mobilized. No previous disturbance can be compared with this in magnitude and intensity. Men and women felt the onslaught of the police, and in all parts of the street and sidewalks scores were cut and bruised.

Subsequent to the Walnut street disturbance there was another in Washington Square, in which the crowd turned on a small force of policemen, knocking one of them down and breaking a club over another. In the mix-up that followed men in the throng seized eggs, produce, canned goods and everything they could get their hands on and pelted the policemen. A mounted squad dispersed the mob. Dozens of cars were attacked, windows were smashed and passengers and crews were forced to take refuge from the flying missiles by lying prostrate on the car floors.

The police seized four prisoners in the ranks of the disturbers. One was placed in a patrol wagon and made a spectacular leap for freedom. One of them in custody was a young woman, Ada Meyerson, said to be the secretary of the union of women shirtwaist makers, and was prominent in the recent shirtwaist strike.

Driven from Independence Square several thousand congregated at Washington Square, nearby. A man mounted on the shoulders of several others began a harangue. A detail of mounted policemen dashed through the archways of Independence hall into the throng. The crowds tumbled to the right and left before the horses and the orator tumbled off the shoulders of other men. Several minutes of sharp work with horses and clubs served to disperse the mob.

A number of colored policemen aroused the ire of the crowd. Superintendent of Police Taylor, fearing further trouble, ordered them away. A detail of mounted police sent to break up another disturbance was met by several women who showered them with confetti and defied arrest. In Kensington a big crowd was charged by mounted officers. Two were injured by blows with clubs. There were three arrests.

Three thousand strikers met in Central Labor Union hall and Burwood Daily, counsel for the strike leaders, told the strikers that they had been day, without the sanction of law, been deprived of the right of peaceful assembly. He advised them to remain orderly, no matter how great the provocation, declaring that the cause of labor throughout this country was at issue in this struggle. John Murphy attacked the city administration, characterizing it as the "most damnable ever seen." The mayor, he said, could have prevented the strike had he cared to do so. Every reference to the mayor was greeted with jeers and hoots.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

Which It Is Suspected Exists in San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 5.—Before the committee of the senate investigating the high cost of living, additional testimony was taken today tending to show the existence of a fish combine in this city. Several retail dealers stated that they were refused fish by A. Paladini, one of the leading wholesalers, after they made purchases from a rival company.

Peter Tatanelli and his brother, G. Tatanelli, testified that they had been blacklisted for not patronizing Paladini, and Frank Farone made a similar statement. Paladini was recalled by the committee and again denied he belonged to a combine.

STRICKEN RUSSIANS.

Diphtheria Breaks Out Among the Laborers in Hawaii.

Honolulu, March 5.—Diphtheria has broken out among 400 Russians brought from Harbin by the board of immigration on the last steamer from the orient, and still camped at the wharf, refusing to go to work on the sugar plantations. Eleven immigrants, a majority of them children, were stricken with the disease. The entire camp has again been placed in quarantine.

The Russians have appealed to the Russian ambassador at Washington, alleging that they were brought to the islands by promises that have not been kept and stating that they desire help to return home.

HORSESHOE FALLS TRAGEDY.

Cataract Claimed Two More Victims Yesterday.

Niagara Falls, March 5.—Two unidentified men were thrown from a row boat that overturned in the current of the Niagara river, one, and a half miles above the falls, today, and are reported to have been swept over the Horseshoe falls.

The boat was in a place too dangerous for any aid to be sent, although several saw the men struggling after the boat had been capsized.

DEAD OF THE TREADWELL MINE.

Juneau, March 5.—Four more bodies were taken today from the main shaft of the Treadwell mine in which a powder magazine exploded on Wednesday night, and the total number of dead is now thirty-seven.

ANCIENT LETTERS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Washington, March 5.—In an unlighted corner of the attic of the house of representatives, the house committee on accounts rescued a large number of letters and documents in the early days of the republic. Among them were letters from Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Jay and Monroe.

Two letters were written by Martha Washington, Mary Todd Lincoln, the former concerning the proposed removal of the body of her husband from Mount Vernon to the crypt at the capitol; the other applying to the government for a pension of \$5,000 a year, which was granted.

The house voted an appropriation of \$2,500 to have the historic papers cared for and deposited in the library of congress as the house of representatives collection.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA HAVE JOINED HANDS

THUS SPAKE JACOB SCHIFF AS ONE IN A POSITION TO KNOW.

Predictions at Club Banquet That War Between This Country and the Yellow Men Is Inevitable.

New York, March 5.—"As one who helped to finance the late war of Japan against Russia," said Jacob Schiff this afternoon, "I say it has developed during the last few weeks that Japan has joined hands with that enemy of all mankind—Russia."

Schiff was speaking at a luncheon given by the Russian club, "Russia and Japan," he continued, "evidently have one purpose at present—to keep the great Chinese empire stifled. If we are not careful, if we do not show the right statesmanship, if we have not back of it the great moral force of the American people to defeat the purpose, we will be drawn into trouble."

"The most difficult problem the nation has to deal with," continued Schiff, "is the problem of the far east. I am sorry to have to say it, but we are in danger of a war over this same question. As a friend of Japan, one who helped to finance the late war, I regret the conclusion, but it is inevitable."

"The Pacific," said Mayer Subberger of Philadelphia, who preceded Schiff and whose remarks occasioned the declaration, "is now the commercial center of the world. On the eastern shores dwell the oldest of civilizations. Herefore we white men have said: 'We are Christians and they are yellow,' and we have expected them to bow accordingly. This they are not going to do. A conflict is inevitable."

"The empire where 400,000,000 people manage to exist is governed by no mean statesmanship. Can they teach us or can we teach them? This is the question that will precipitate trouble. Brute force will answer it; brute force always wins. Four hundred millions can always overcome 100,000,000 in spite of modern tactics."

"The imminent question is Japan. She wants everything, but she must not be allowed to get everything. The controversy over the question of dominance is coming before the people of this country and is coming soon."

CONGRESS CURIOUS.

To Know How John D. Intends to Spend His Money.

Washington, March 5.—Congress wants to know just how John D. Rockefeller intends to spend his money for the benefit of humanity. The senate committee on the District of Columbia today invited Starr J. Murphy, one of the men named as an incorporator of the Foundation to appear before the committee next Friday.

ANOTHER DEMAND ON EASTERN ROADS

The Firemen and Engineers Request Higher Wages.

New York, March 5.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of thirty-two eastern railroads submitted to the General Managers' association a formal demand for an increase in wages. The demand is similar to that presented to the same roads last December by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and which are now in their final negotiations. The demand involves about 50,000 firemen on the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The demands do not affect engineers belonging to the union who have been advanced from firemen.

The wage demands are for an increase in pay from \$2.50 a day to \$3.00. Numerous changes in the working conditions are also demanded. The railroads will not confer with committees from their firemen as they did with the trainmen and conductors in an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement.

INDICTMENT OF DR. HYDE

Two Bills Found Against Kansas City Physician

FOR THE SWOPE MURDERS

Nine Others Charge Him With Manslaughter and Attempted Murder By Means of Strychnine and Other Poisons and Germs

Kansas City, March 5.—Dr. B. Clark Hyde, husband of the niece of the late Colonel Thomas Swope, was indicted tonight on thirteen counts. Eleven indictments were found by the grand jury that has been investigating the Swope mystery for the last three weeks. Two indictments charge first degree murder in connection with the deaths of Colonel Swope and his daughter.

One indictment accuses Hyde of manslaughter by bleeding James Hunt Hinton to death and causing Swope's death by his neglectful manner. Eight indictments were returned in connection with the alleged poisoning of the Swope family, visitors and attaches of the Swope household.

Hyde is accused of poisoning with typhoid germs, with intent to murder, Margaret, Stella, Sarah and Lucy Swope, Nora Dickson, Georgia Comp-ton, Mildred Fox and Leonora Copp-ridge, a colored girl. All were stricken with typhoid while Hyde was attending the Swope family. Three counts contained indictments charging the poisoning of Margaret. The first charges that Hyde attempted to poison her by typhoid germs. The second accuses him of trying to poison her by giving her a hypodermic injection on December 12. In the third, he is alleged to have attempted poisoning, by giving strychnine, on other persons.

Hyde received the indictments calmly. "I have just read the testimony of Mrs. Logan Swope, taken today, after more than two weeks of earnest effort on the part of my attorneys, in which she says she arrived at the same conclusion at the same time, likewise without investigation."

On January 12, 1910, Paxton wrote a letter to his co-executor, charging that all these terrible crimes had been committed. In his testimony, the first day of his deposition, he published a letter to the world and declared that I was guilty. The stain on my character will be removed in but one way—a fair trial before a jury in a court where I will be represented and where my vindication will be made complete and final.

"I much regret the fact of the indictment, but I realize that it will be an inevitable and sure step toward my final exoneration."

"I am absolutely innocent; I know that no harm can come to me. Those who know me best have assured me of their staunch belief in my innocence, and I feel confident that those fellow citizens who don't know me will suspend judgment until in an open and fair trial they will be convinced of my innocence."

When the trial of Hyde will be begun is problematical. It may be in a few days, if the defense is willing.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW'S STORY.

When Dr. Hyde Tried Also to Poison Her.

Kansas City, March 5.—Disregarding the advice of her attorneys, Mrs. Logan Swope today told her story while giving testimony. In the slander suit of her son-in-law, Dr. B. C. Hyde, the innermost secrets of her household for years, with tears coursing down her cheeks, she repeatedly told from the witness chair as she told her story. She told of the courtship of Hyde; how she tried to like him as a son-in-law; of her belief that he had attempted the murder of her relatives, and at one time tried to poison her. The charge that Hyde tried to poison Mrs. Swope was a new feature of the case.

"He brought me a glass of water on December 12 that tasted bitter," she said. "I drank it, noticing the peculiar taste, and asked him where he got it."

"Out in the water cooler," he replied.

"He is trying to poison you," said one of my daughters.

"I demanded that he give me an emetic. This probably saved my life. Hyde married my daughter for money, and not for love," she continued, excitedly. "He followed her like a hawk follows a hen. She was his prospective prey. At last, despite my objections, they were married. I tried to make a man of him. I wanted to give my daughter an opportunity to reform him."

(Continued on Page Three)

POISON FOR PREACHER EATEN BY HIS WIFE

Newark, N. J., March 5.—A warrant sworn out tonight for Henry Reistab, a deacon in the Manhattan Park German Presbyterian church, at Irvington, a suburb, charges him with an attempt to poison Rev. Frederick Vogelstein, pastor of the church.

The police are looking for Reistab. On the morning of February 23, when Mrs. Vogelstein jacked her breakfast rolls from the front porch, she said to her husband: "It must have been cold; the rolls are covered with frost."

Before her husband could warn her she bit one and immediately became deathly sick. An analysis showed the supposed hoar-frost to be powdered arsenic.

POSTAL SAVINGS BILL PASSES THE SENATE

BY AN ALMOST STRICTLY PARTY VOTE

Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Alone, Stood With the Republicans

Washington, March 5.—Dividing practically on party lines, the senate at the close of the third session of the legislative day of March 5, passed the administration postal savings bank bill. Of the 72 votes cast, 50 favored the bill and 22 were against it. All the negative votes were democrats, even McNary, who had voted with the republicans throughout the consideration of the bill. In the end deserting his own party.

Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, the only democrat who stood with the republicans in favor of the bill. As it goes to the house the bill authorizes the various money order departments and post-offices to accept sums of a dollar or more and deposit the sums in local banks, where the money shall remain until withdrawn by the president in case of war or other emergency. In case of this withdrawal the money will be invested in government securities. It is calculated that such a law will bring much money out of hiding and result in a fund ranging all the way from \$500,000 to a billion dollars.

Two important amendments were adopted. One by Mr. Bailey, permits the withdrawal of the postal fund deposits by the original depositors "upon demand," the other by Mr. Gallinger, specifically including savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business among the banking institutions to be permitted to accept deposits of postal funds.

A substitute by Mr. Owens of Oklahoma, for a national bank guaranty, was voted down. A number of democratic senators, including Messrs. Gore, Stone and Bacon, spoke in general opposition to the measure. They saw in it the forerunner of a great central bank, and they regarded the legislation as unconstitutional.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Washington, March 5.—The administration ship subsidy bill was denounced as dealing unfairly with "congress and the people; as a delusion and a snare, shrewdly devised to catch the unwary and mislead public sentiment" in the minority report filed today by the seven democratic members of the committee on merchant marine.

It declares that its passage will result in no upbuilding of the American merchant marine unless its enactment engender the hope that much larger subsidies will be granted after the bill has started rolling. The report says the profit derived by the government from the ocean mail subsidy has been absorbed by the Morgan syndicate on the Atlantic and Spanish seas.

INVESTIGATION OF BEEF TRUST CASES

Embarrassing Questions Before a Conference Held Yesterday.

Washington, March 5.—A conference of officials of the department of justice, active in collecting evidence against the beef trust, was held today to determine the future course of the government.

L. C. Karuthoff of New York, representing the packing interests, was present. Karuthoff argued against action against the companies, contending that they were not guilty of violating the law.

The conference was attended by Wade Ellis, assistant attorney general; Edwin Sims, United States district attorney, of Chicago; Chief Aide James Wilkerson, and Oliver Ragan, the government's indictment expert.

The government is undecided whether to first institute a civil action to dissolve the National Packing company as a combination in restraint of trade, or to endeavor to secure a conviction of the individuals. Experience has shown it is easier to obtain a verdict against a combination than against an individual. The investigation has been embarrassed to some extent by the limit of three years in which acts of the combination may be called in question.

VICTIMS OF AVALANCHES

Scores Taken From the Railroad Wreckage

CANADIAN PACIFIC HORROR

Ninety-two Met Death At Rogers Pass—Forty-five Bodies Recovered From Scenic Disaster and Identified—Other Snow Slides

Vancouver, B. C., March 5.—Of the sixty-two Canadian Pacific trainmen, trackmen and laborers buried by the avalanche at Rogers Pass, on the summit of the Selkirk range, in the Rocky mountains, all are probably dead. The following is a list of the victims:

R. J. Buckley, conductor.
W. Phillips.
J. J. Fraser, roadmaster.
T. B. Griffith, fireman.
T. Petrucci, engineer.
J. McClelland, bridge man.
A. Johnson, foreman.
G. Anderson, foreman.
F. Welander, foreman.
D. J. McDonald, bridge man.
A. Mahon, brakeman.

Twelve of Bridge Foreman McDonald's men are unknown and thirty-seven are Japanese.

After noon the bodies of only five men had been recovered.

The work of rescuing the dead and repairing the track is greatly retarded by a blizzard. There was also another big slide of snow and rock this morning a mile east of the spot where the men were overwhelmed. It destroyed a portion of the snow shed and buried the track for four hundred yards to a depth of sixty feet. There were no victims in the last avalanche.

Another slide occurred on the banks of the Kicking Horse river near Pelly today. It buried the track for 900 feet to a depth of twenty-five feet.

Another slide is reported at Three Valley, a small point west of Revelstoke. It was 500 feet long and ten feet deep.

LATER LIST OF DEAD.

Winnipeg, March 5.—At 9 p. m. the Canadian Pacific officials report that ninety-two met death and fourteen injured were in the hospital as a result of the avalanche at Rogers Pass.

CONDITIONS AT ROGERS PASS.

Wellington, March 5.—Slow progress was made today by the men excavating the debris gorge, and only a few bodies were brought out. The weather is unfavorable, being cold, with snow. Rotary plows and hundreds of men are working toward Wellington on both sides of the Cascades. When the engines with chains and cables and derricks arrive the ruins will be explored rapidly.

Among the few bodies found today were those of Engineer R. F. Jarmigan and Fireman Harry Otto Partridge of Biloxi, Miss. Tomorrow's trains are expected to bring crowds of sight-seers from Seattle and Everett to scenic, but these visitors will not be permitted the freedom of Wellington if they climb the mountain to look upon the scenes of horror.

The bodies of Mail clerks Richard Bogart and George Hoefer, both of Spokane, were identified today. These were the first bodies of postal employees to be taken from the ruins. Forty-five bodies have been recovered and identified. The bodies of seven railroad men were taken to Everett today.

NO INTERVENTION BY U. S.

Will Not Intercede in Nicaragua Unless Requested By Both Parties.

Washington, March 5.—It is impossible for the United States to intervene in Nicaraguan affairs or offer to mediate between the contending factions without a request to that effect from both parties. This is the substance of a statement made today by officials of the state department.

A SUMATRA TOBACCO MERGER.

Pensacola, Fla., March 5.—A merger of all the large Sumatra tobacco companies in Florida has been finally accomplished. The corporation, with a capital stock of \$7,000,000, will be known as the American Sumatra Tobacco company, has been formed.

Our Repair Department Offers the Following Reductions on Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Best Main Springs—elsewhere, \$1.50. Our price.....\$1.00
Thorough cleaning—elsewhere, \$1.50. Our price.....\$1.00
Correspondingly low prices on all Jewelry and Watch Repairing. All work is done by expert WORKMEN. Our work is absolutely guaranteed for ONE year.

N. FRIEDMAN, Manufacturing Jeweler,
33 West Washington Street.

"INFERENCES" OF PINCHOT

Former Chief Forester's Conclusions

MISSTATEMENTS BY HIM

On Information From Others Were "Simple Mistakes" While Others By Ballinger Were Attempts to Deceive President

Washington, March 5.—Gifford Pinchot concluded his part in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry today, and James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, and another prominent member of the Roosevelt "tennis cabinet," took the stand.

Pinchot's story ended with a reiteration of the statement that he had little or no personal knowledge of the things to which he called attention during the four days he was on the witness stand, and with a general defense of the forest service. Pinchot summed up various "inferences" he wished the committee to draw from the documents which had previously been introduced in evidence.

The former forester's final day on the stand was taken up almost entirely with "inferences and conclusions." He was examined and cross-examined as to these until the members of the committee, plainly irritated by the tactics of counsel in going over the same ground again and again, pleaded for a chance to draw their own conclusions.

About the only interesting point made by Attorney Vertrees during the day was the suggestion to the committee that Pinchot had charged Ballinger with "wilful deception" of the president, for a possible "mistatement" made upon information furnished by others, whereas Pinchot in defending himself for having made misstatements to the president, likewise on the information of others, declared that he merely made "simple mistakes."

During the hour and a half he was on the stand, Garfield went into a detailed history of his administration of the interior department, especially with respect to the withdrawal of lands containing waterpower sites. He declared that there had been no subterfuge, no dealing in the dark. Garfield insisted that a supervisory power of the executive to withdraw lands existed from the beginning of the government. As to the charge that the power site withdrawals were too large, Garfield said he thought a great mistake had been made in not making some of them larger.

WEATHER TODAY.

Arizona—Fair Sunday and Monday.

AMATEUR'S AEROPLANE.

Played Havoc With the Audience at Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., March 5.—Half a dozen were painfully hurt today by a Curtiss bi-plane, piloted by Walter Donnelly, an amateur. The machine was just leaving the ground when it swerved slightly and one of the planes struck the horse of a mounted policeman.

It turned the bi-plane sharply into the big crowd, one man's front teeth were knocked out. Donnelly was unhurt, but the machine was badly damaged.

TWO KILLED, FOUR INJURED.

Huge Derrick in the Sierra Mountains Accidentally Fell.

Fresno, Calif., March 5.—Two dead and four injured, one fatally, was the result of the toppling of a mammoth derrick crane at Valley, sixty-five miles from here high up in the Sierras, this afternoon. The derrick was attached to a rock fastened to the ground which had not been blasted, and an effort was made to raise it before the operators became aware that it was fast. When this was discovered it was too late to stop the engine, and the huge derrick, 140 feet in height, crashed down, pinning the men under it.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

Mourmelon, March 5.—Farman established a new world's record for the aeroplane with two passengers, remaining in the air an hour and ten minutes.